CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

An Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, wanted at this office.
July 30.

SALES AT AUCTION.

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, September 18th, a large and well selected assortment of staple and fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are super blue, black, brown, & olive Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts,
200 pieces Calicoes, assorted,
Ginghams, Vestings, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Bed Ticking, Stockings, brown Holland, Diapers, Linens and Lawns, Silks, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs.

—*Also*—

Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. Terms liberal.
September 4. 96-3t.

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE OF HAND given to me by Arch'd McLauchlin of Fayetteville, for *Ninety Dollars*, dated about the 1st January, 1832. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for said note, as I have received of Mr. McLauchlin full satisfaction for the same. JAMES EVERETT.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1832 96-3wp.

JUST RECEIVED,

800 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Bags prime Green *COFFEE*,
And a few Hhds. Muscovado & N. O. Sugar,
And will be sold low for cash or country produce,
By HENRY HORN.
Sept. 4. 96 tf.

PRESS for Sale.

A Second hand SADDLE PRESS, with all the necessary apparatus if application is made soon.
G. W. McDONALD.
August 29th, 1832. 96-3w.

—ALSO—

A first rate SHARK SKIN, entire.

To Rent,

FOR twelve months, that commodious HOUSE and LOT on Hay street, foot of Haymount, recently occupied by George McNeill, Esq. It is well calculated for a Store and Dwelling. The Lot contains about one acre. Apply to
WM. L. MILLER.
September 4. 96-tf

Condensed English Chancery Reports.

GRIGG & ELLIOT

WILL publish early in December next, the 4th Vol. of their series of Condensed English Chancery Reports, which will include Vol. 1st of Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery during the time of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst and Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, by James Russell and J. W. Mylne, Esqrs, Barristers at Law; and the 3d Vol. of Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Vice Chancellor's Court, by N. Simmons, Esq.

The distinguished Chancellor Kent speaking of this Work, observes—"This is a Work that was much wanted; it was indeed indispensable to the circulation in this country of English Equity Law, [the best code in the world of Ethical Principles justly and truly applied to the administration of justice] for who could buy, or be willing to wade through all the voluminous pages of English Chancery decisions, when one half of the number is cumbersome and useless with us.
Aug. 24. 96-2w

☞ The above Work will be procured to order, by E. J. HALE, Book-seller.

Wilmington, Aug. 11, 1832.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to all those that have given him freight between Wilmington and Fayetteville of their own free will and accord. The Fall Goods are now coming on—the Steamer *John Walker* has started this day and will continue to run while the water holds up.

Every exertion will be used to take the freight up, as it is a known fact the injury to goods lying in boats on the river, is not only a great risk to the owner of the Goods but a serious loss on account of the delay, and my opinion is, that the goods are more safe lying in the ware house than tied up in a boat lying on the river that cannot stem a freshet.

I offer you a new Boat, with a skilful Captain, that does not draw but 36 inches with a common load in, and with her hold full and a deck load on, does not exceed four feet. I hold myself responsible for the good condition of my boats as well as the good conduct of her officers, every thing connected shall be properly attended to, dangers of the river excepted.

No distinction will be made about freight, light or heavy—it will be taken as it comes, without any Jockeying; for hereafter to obtain freight.

I hereby feel it a duty to state to shippers of Cotton, I care not who it comes to, who it came from, or in whose boat it came down, it is notorious that it lays on the wharves in Wilmington taking in the rain to the injury of the grower, the owner and the market that the article goes from.

I am preparing to put up suitable sheds for the protection of this valuable article from the weather: the advantage to be derived from this plan the Country Merchant is as well aware of as I can inform him. The Agent for the Steam Boat Mr. D. G. MacRae will receive and ship at the same rates as other consignees are in the habit of doing, it matters not whether it comes in my Boats or others, the business will be promptly and effectually attended to. Opposition is the life of trade and I like a fair one, I cannot afford to work for nothing, neither can my agents. Another important question—but I am the principal in this; about the payment of freight—some of my acquaintances have been very slack in stays—they will take due notice, I am to be paid for freight on its being called for, as soon as the bills can be made out after delivery. Rates of freight the same as published in April last. For the faithful performance of what I promise I refer all that want information to

Gen. E. B. Dudley, P. K. Dickinson,
J. K. McIlhenny, A. & J. MacRae.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
August 27. 96-2m.

For Sale,

THREE likely young NEGRO MEN.—Apply at this Office.
September 4. 96tf.

For Sale,

70 Kegs **WHITE LEAD**, ground in oil, warranted pure.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
September 3. 96tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,
AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Molasses, Wine, &c.

26 Hhds. Molasses,
5 Casks Dry Malaga Wine,
5 do. Sweet do.
5 Bbls. Lamp Oil,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Aug. 21. 94-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

Collector's Office, Wilmington, N. C.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office till 15th September next, for repairing the Light House and keeper's house on Baldhead Island, as follows, viz:

For repairing the steps leading into the Light House (of stone.) For repairing the stairs leading up into the Lantern, window panes and sashes and glazing windows in the body of the Light House. The foundation floor of the Lantern to be made new, the cornice taken up and replaced, coppered on the outside and at the bottom of the Lantern, and such of the iron railing around the Lantern as is decayed, to be renewed, to strip off the old copper and cover the lantern with new and to glaze the lantern; the iron work to have two good coats of paint; the second floor from the top to be repaired and all repairs which may be necessary on the different floors in the house; the body of the Light House to be whitewashed. The whole to be finished in a workmanlike manner and of the best materials. The keeper's house to be entirely re-shingled, a piazza to be built on the north side, and that on the South repaired The doors and door frames window frames and sashes and glass to be renewed or repaired as necessary, the floors ceilings and walls to be repaired; New sills, girths and underpining on the North side of the house. Two outside doors, frames &c. to be made new and the wood work to have two good coats of paint, and the whole to be done of best materials and in a workmanlike manner. Temporary fixtures must be made by the contractor for keeping the lights burning during the repairs of the Lantern Good and sufficient Bond and Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Sealed proposals, addressed to me at this place will be received till 15th September next, immediately after which I will be prepared to enter into contract with the most favorable bidder.

JAS. OWEN,
Superintendent of Light Houses, &c.
Wilmington, Aug. 19, 1832. §94-4w.§

LIME.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
100 Casks first quality Lime, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

ON HAND.

80 Bags Coffee,
10 Bbls. loaf Sugar,
30 ditto N. E. Rum.
August 14th, 1832. 93-tf.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he now resides, situated on Pedee River, in the upper end of Richmond County, containing 900 Acres *Land*, a part of which is first rate river land, the remaining part fertile and well elevated, (good water.) There are on the premises a new and comfortable dwelling house, kitchen and other necessary out houses, together with two valuable Shad Fisheries, all in complete repair. Those who wish to purchase will please apply early, as I am determined to sell in time sufficient to remove to the west in the course of the ensuing fall.

J. DUMAS.
Richmond County, August 8th, 1832. 93-6w

University of Maryland.

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Samuel Baker, M. D., Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T. Ducatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.
July 16. 90-t1N.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. §80-tf.§

Just Received,

MAYNARD & NOYES' Superior Liquid Ink, per gallon or bottle,
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,
Carpenter's Comp. Syrup Sarsaparilla,
Carpenter's Syrup Liverwort,
For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 24. 90-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Notary Public for Cumberland County, at the last County Court, under Commission from his Excellency, the Governor of the State, and most respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage.

He will be in constant attendance at his office, Person Street.

MARSHALL R. WILLKINGS.
Fayetteville, August 28, 1832. 95-4w.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 10. 88-tf.

To Gentlemen of Industry,
ENTERPRIZE and CAPITAL.

THE Subscriber proposes to sell his Settlement on the Little Ocmulgee River, 8 miles above the confluence of the Oconee and Big Ocmulgee, and 1¼ miles from a high and beautiful Bluff on the latter. This extraordinary settlement, including about

17,000 Acres of Land,

and a grand set of **MILLS**, just completed and gone into operation, has almost every thing, in fact or in prospect, attainable in the South. Of Health—the buoyant air, agitated by mild and incessant breezes over an area of 10,000 square miles of dry Pine land and grass, and the Water, free of Lime-stone or any putrescencies, is pure, and the climate balmy without the oppressive or chilling damps of the sea board, and refrigerant and lively without the bleak and piercing blasts of the mountains. Of Wealth—having water-power and machinery, which, with suitable attention, will cut 10,000 feet of plank per day, for about 150 days in the year, and grinding 10 or 12 bushels of grain per hour. And about 300 acres of Bay Swamp, never subject to inundation; though some of it is irrigable, capable of yielding from 60 to 100 bushels rough Rice per acre.

Sugar Cane ripens here on land manured, from 12 to 1800 lbs. per acre, and there is a handsome site on which to manufacture Sugar by water-power.

Boat building can be prosecuted to the greatest advantage, as the two gang saws cut lumber 54 feet long, and the building carried on out of the swamp, and the boats got into the big Ocmulgee by water from the mills. So profitable is this business, that eleven boats are now being built in this county, the timber for which is sawn by hand.

The River being open to the seaboard, 90 miles distant, and to the back country to Macon, about 90 miles more, renders this place accessible and very convenient, especially in rafting the plank from the mills, a five days trip to Darien. The trade to and from Macon passes within hearing of the bugle horn of the boats.

On a beautiful plain, about 50 feet above the level of the little river, is the site of the Dwelling Houses, commanding at a distance of about 300 yards, a view of the sheet of water 160 feet wide, falling 12 feet over the dam; the mills in handsome operation, 4 single saws and 2 gangs, each exhibiting its velocity and power, and filling the valley with its racket; the mill house with its 140 cypress posts, and more than 400 braces, and its many sills and girders and plates, all covered by 4 roofs, as it stands on its rock foundation, seems to challenge the strength of the waters, to the honor of its architect (Mr. B. F. Watts) and satisfaction of its owner.

About 25 acres of rich bottom land irrigated by a number of springs (one of which is near the dwelling house) breaking out at the base of the elevated plain, lie between the house and the mill on the east, and a level of 12 or 1500 acres of arable land stretch off towards the south-west. The rest of the land, covered with choice Pine, lies on the little river and its prongs, most convenient to be got to the mill

The range for stock is very fine, excepting the winter months. We frequently have Venison, and generally an abundance of Fish of every description

Such a settlement perhaps has never been offered for sale in this country, and would not now, but from a wish to retire altogether from worldly business. Letters directed to Flournoy's Mills P. O. Georgia, will be attended to by the proprietor.

Terms—Cash, or good Bank Stock.
ROBERT FLOURNOY.

P. S.—As the season for sawing shall favor us, contracts to deliver every sort of pine lumber at the Mills, or at Darien, or Brunswick Rail Road Creek, will be attended to—from the very choicest Georgia boards to the roughest scantling, under 54 feet length, and 30 inches breadth, for the Northern, the West Indian, the Seaboard, or the European Market. R. F.
July 12. 90-3m

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88tf.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Plantation whereon he now resides, situate 35 miles from the town of Fayetteville and 6 miles from Sampson Court House, containing 1000 acres of LAND, of which about 300 acres are cleared and under good fence. There are on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Granery, Stables and a Grist Mill, all in complete repair. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton, and a very considerable portion of the good land is still in a forest state. There is no situation in the county more healthy.

Terms made known on application to
JOHN H. HILL.
Sampson County, July 24, 1832. 91-8w.

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS,
And Bills of Exchange, for sale at this Office.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 26.

Notice.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th inst., the Subscriber was appointed President and Agent of said Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from Fire, he will receive Country Produce free of Storage if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandize from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packages addressed to their care as follows, viz: "To the Agent Henrietta St. Boat Company, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor. Rates of Freight will be the same as other Steam Boats.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Pres't & Agent*
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, N. C. July 16, 1832. 89-2m

☞ Six weeks in Salisbury Journal, Hillsborough Recorder, and Greensborough Patriot.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

A happy Family.—There is now living in St. Peters Parish, a widow lady whose locks are silvered by age, but whose placid countenance almost tempts the stranger to contradict the universal application of the sentiment "man is born to trouble." That lady is Mrs. Sarah Lawton. The sixth day of last February was the anniversary of her birth, and 77 years had then rolled by, leaving upon her recollection scenes of pleasure to cheer the pathway of declining age. The morn was ushered in by sun beams, reflected from the hoary frost, and the old lady whose pleasurable anticipations had not allowed an hour's "slumber to her eye lids" during the night, came forth in all the dignity of age, and smiled complaisance upon those who were making preparations for the feast. At an early hour the rattling of gigs and carriages, the neighing of horses, the running to and fro of servants, the frolics of the little boys and girls, the civilities of youthful companions, and the warm gratulations of those of maturer years, presented a scene of innocent gaiety; which even happy Mulberry Grove had ne'er before witnessed. This day had been long spoken of, and the expected dinner was the theme of every table talk. With their best apparel and their happiest smiles, children and grand children and great grand children entered the habitation, and approaching the great arm chair, received the maternal kiss, and the maternal blessing. She wept, and they wept, she smiled and they smiled, and the tear was the tear of love, and the smile, the smile of joy. And having gathered them all about her she said, "my children, I have long anticipated this day, with a fond wish to see you all before I die, and now I feel that it is a little heaven below," for already had her children and grand children been making the house resound with songs of Praise to Him, from whom all blessings flow; and she continued "the Lord has done wonders for me, he has given me a family eighty four in number, and what demands my highest gratitude, all my children and grand children who are grown, are professors of religion, and not one has ever disgraced his family, but all contribute to the happiness of my life. Even those who have married into my family, are also all religious except one, and religion is the only thing he wants. My eldest and my youngest sons are Ministers of the blessed Gospel, and two of my grand daughters are minister's wives; and till but lately, I had a son-in-law, who was also in the same holy calling. My family is healthy and happy, and they are almost all living near me. Oh! when I look at you all, my heart is full of gratitude to God, to think how I am blessed with children and grand children affectionate and dutiful, to comfort me in my declining years.—God bless you, my dear children."

She then directed a little stand to be brought to her, and upon it was placed a large family bible and a hymn book. Her eldest son, between 50 and 60 years of age, read from the holy book, "and thou Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy fathers, and serve him with a perfect heart, and with a willing mind:" "if thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off forever." And from this text, he delivered with as much pathos as the interest of the occasion called for, an address that seemed to reach every heart, and to make every eye pour forth streams of love. His youthful brother closed the exercises with a feeling and impressive prayer. Soon after which the dinner was served up, and forty-four sat down to the first table, all except one being professors of religion. The old lady's countenance told in language more forcible than my pen can express the joy of her heart, as from the head of the table she surveyed her children, with the fond hope that all those would sit down with her at the Saviour's board to enjoy the new wine in her Father's kingdom. The younger part of this happy family then took the places their fathers and mothers vacated, and it was indeed calculated to fill the bosom with indescribable emotion, to see about forty boys and girls enjoy the birth day feast their aged grand mother had prepared for them. Doubtless the prayers she uttered for their future prosperity, emanated from her heart, as incense perfumed with the blood of the Lamb of God, and will be answered by her Heavenly Father, when she is silent in the grave yard where her departed pious husband already sleeps. W. H. B.

The world produces for every pint of honey a gallon of gall; for every grain of pleasure, a pound of pain; for every inch of mirth, an ell of moan; and as the ivy twines around the oak, so does misery and misfortune encompass the happiness of man. Felicity, pure and unalloyed felicity, is not a plant of earthly growth; her gardens are the Skies.—*Burton.*

Monticello, Jefferson County, Florida.

Extract of a letter:—"It is quite sickly here, and it is the opinion of the Physicians that it will be a sickly country. The sickness that prevails now, generally, is an epidemic, or Cholera Morbus. Some die, and quite sudden. People are afraid that the Cholera will reach this territory; but it is my opinion that it is already in our neighborhood."

The celebrated Mr. Audubon is going to Nova Scotia. In Boston he received eight or ten subscribers to his new work, in addition to the Athenæum and Harvard College. The cost of a copy when completed will be $800.

From the National Gazette.

The writer of the letter from which we make the following extract, is one of the most considerable cotton planters in the state of Mississippi—a highly respectable, intelligent, experienced man of business, who speaks as such, and not as a politician.

"NATCHEZ, August 2, 1832.

"I have carefully and closely examined the bearing of the Tariff on my interests as a *cotton grower*, and I declare solemnly and conscientiously, before God and the world, that I have not been able to see wherein I am *oppressed* by it; on the contrary, I do most emphatically declare my belief, my firm persuasion, that I am essentially benefitted by it, and to no inconsiderable extent. I believe my interest as a cotton planter are *immediately* promoted by a protective policy, and that there is every prospect its remote and ultimate influence being still more beneficial. I say this unconnected with my partiality or preference for any political aspirant: I say it from a thorough conviction of its truth, and because I fear, when it is too late, we of the South shall all see how much we have lost by consulting our prejudices and our fears, instead of our reason and our judgment. If Mr. McDuffie and others, of the "best cotton planters in Carolina," make but three bales of cotton, weighing 290 pounds each "to the *effective* hand," they cannot hope to compete with the planters of Mississippi and Louisiana. I do not cultivate the *best* lands—on the contrary, I scarcely believe my lands would rank higher than "second rate cotton lands,"—and I know my slaves are not worked too hard, but that they enjoy a greater share of comfort than a vast majority of the poor blacks or whites of Philadelphia do; and yet, if the season continues favourable, I hope to make an average of eight bales to the effective hand, weighing 400lbs., on all my estates. On one of them, and possibly two, I may make an average of over nine bales to the effective hand. On two of them, in 1830, I made an average of ten bales to the effective hand. Our bales are always estimated at 400lbs. each. I do not rank myself among the best planters in this country. I know that in Louisiana more than eleven bales of 400 each have been made by each effective hand, and on more plantations than one, in 1830. From 1811 till 1816 or 1817, when our crops suffered so much from the rot, we did not average more than two and a-half to three bales, weighing 350lbs., to the effective hand; and we might with as much propriety attribute our sufferings *then* to the Tariff, which was not in existence, as the Carolinians can now attribute their unprosperous condition to this source. Our rich and fertile lands—the energy, industry, and economy of our planters—and above all, the introduction of the *Mexican cotton seed*, constitute the tariff of which they have most right to complain. Since the introduction of the Mexican seed, we have had no rot, and the product per acre has not only been doubled, but our hands have been able to pick nearly double the quantity. Up to 1822, I used to make an average of 90lbs. to the picker, a good day's work. I very frequently average now 150lbs. and do not think it any great achievement. The picking is now done with one half the flagging it formerly required, and the condition of our blacks has been much improved."

We think it well to copy also the information which he gives in relation to the Cholera, a subject which now engages the public attention even more than the Tariff.

"We have had some sickness, and a few deaths.—We have had the genuine Asiatic Cholera among our Blacks: at least we have had many cases attended with violent spasms, and all the other symptoms of the Asiatic. I have had on one of my places 40 cases out of 69 souls, some of them very violent. They all yielded readily to a large dose of calomel in a pill, (20 grains) with two tea-spoons of paregoric, immediately after the pain appeared, and the application of a poultice of peach leaves, (made by stewing the leaves in whiskey in a close vessel, over a slow fire, and spread thick on flannel,) over the whole abdomen, as warm as it could be borne, and renewed when it became cool. I have heard of, I think, as many as 700 cases, and only five or six deaths."

Appropriations at the last Session of Congress.—The following Schedule shows the amount of appropriations at the last Session of Congress, and objects for which they were granted:

Civil list for 1832,	$2,717,368 18
Military service, 1832,	3,734,666
Fortifications, 1832,	653,000
Pensions, 1832,	1,155,543
Naval service, 1832,	3,926,209 80
Indian department, Indian treaties, annuities, &c., 1832,	1,851,722 38
Internal improvements, 1832,	1,282,586 43
Public grounds, buildings, &c., 1832,	122,852
Miscellaneous items,	1,633,736 06
Private claims,	179,986 04
Amount of definite appropriations made during the first session of the twenty-second Congress,	$16,657,669 89

Killed by lightning, on the 7th inst., eight head of cattle, the property of Mr. Leman Stone, of New Milford. When found, they were all lying in a direct line, the first being about six rods from the fartherest, and the others filling up the intermediate space equidistance from each other. One of them was shockingly mangled, but on the rest scarce any mark was visible. They were near a tree, which it seems, the electric fluid first descended.

Bubb Doddington was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day after dinner, with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the general, the latter reproached Doddington with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep; and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story: and Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Doddington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it, but I went to sleep because I knew that about this time of day you would tell that story."

The distress throughout this community (says the Louisville Journal) is such as has never before been witnessed. The whole of it is attributed to the Bank Veto. The western merchants are unable to make good their notes, given to the wholesale dealers in the eastern cities; and hence the East and West will suffer alike, and general disaster must ensue unless the re-election of Gen. Jackson is defeated.

FOREIGN.

New York, September 4.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship Pacific, Captain Waite, arrived last night, we have received Liverpool papers to the 1st of August, with our London files to the 31st July inclusive.

Paris remained perfectly tranquil up to 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. The celebration of the three days' anniversary had proceeded without interruption; but it was observed with less of spirit than on any previous similar occasion.

A frightful epidemic resembling the Cholera, is stated to prevail among the Russian troops in Poland, and the Austrian troops in Gallicia. In one regiment it carried off 600 men.

The Cholera in Liverpool was abating.—Deaths on the 28th, 12; 29th and 30th, 30; 31st, 9. Total cases 2965; deaths 807.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—A letter from Melrose, dated Friday, the 20th, says that Sir Walter was rather better during the last two or three days than he had been a few days ago, when he had suffered a slight relapse.

The British Parliament is about to rise, and business advances with accelerated speed as the time approaches. The second reading of the Irish Reform Bill, its passage through the Committee of the Upper House, and the Report, occupied together but three nights,—a despatch but little expected after the delay of the English and Scotch Bills. The Irish Tithes Bill, the discussion of which gave rise to much acrimonious debate in the House of Commons, has at length got through the Committee. On the evening of the 28th, the Budget for the current year was brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—

The income of 1830, ending the 5th of January, 1831, was 50,055,616*l.*; and the expenditure 47,142,943*l.*: leaving a surplus of 2,910,673. The net receipts for the year ending the 5th of January, 1832, amounted to 46,293,521*l.*; the expenditure to 47,559,708*l.*: leaving a deficiency of 1,263,187*l.*

PARIS, July 28th, 5 o'clock P. M.—While it is intimated to the people of Paris that they may rejoice and be merry, in commemoration of the "three glorious days," and the festivities in which they may indulge are prescribed by the government, and regulated by the police, the capital is surrounded by an army of 70,000 men, ready to fall upon the merry makers and others in case of need.—The whole of the National Guards are called out, to be reviewed by the King, that their readiness to act, should serious disturbance take place, may be rendered the more secure by such flattering testimonials of Royal condescension and regard, as, it is presumed, the national vanity is still unable to withstand.

POSTCRIPT.

Half past one o'clock.—LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—By the ship Charlemagne, Capt. Robinson, we have received our usual files of Paris and Havre papers to the 31st July, inclusive. By this arrival our readers will grieve to learn of *the death of the* SON *of* NAPOLEON.

The steam packet which arrived at Havre from England on the 1st August, brought an account of a general action having been fought between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, near Coimbra,—the former having 8,000 and the latter 12.500 men,—when Don Miguel was completely defeated. The above account is confirmed by a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, stating that Miguel was completely routed, and that the liberating army was on full march for Lisbon, and that a large part of Miguel's forces had joined Don Pedro.

The Cholera had diminished in Paris to 45 deaths a day, and had entirely disappeared at Rouen and Havre.

The inhabitants of Brussels are getting up an Address to the King, to lay before him the apprehension of the nation relative to the march of affairs, and *pray that hostilities may* be immediately renewed.

DEATH OF DUKE DE REICHSTADT.

The Augsburgh Gazette of the 26th inst., communicates the following intelligence of the 22d from Vienna:—"This morning at five o'clock, an easy death put an end to the painful existence of the Duke de Reichstadt, at the palace of Shœnbrunn. Already on the 19th the symptoms of the last stage of consumption manifested themselves, and the physicians gave up all hope of saving him.—The Emperor has directed that his funeral shall be attended with the same forms and honors of an Archduke. The corpse is to be interred in the imperial family vault on the 24th inst. Preparations were made immediately for the departure of his disconsolate mother for her duchy. This determination was considered absolutely necessary, in order not to endanger her own life."

LIVERPOOL, July 31, 1832.

Our sales of Cotton last week were pretty large, in all amounting to about 19000 bales; the prices of American as follows: 220 S. Island, 11½d a 14d; 100 Stained do 7 a 9¼; 7600 Upland 6⅞ a 7⅞, 100 at 7⅞; 3100 Orleans 6¼ a 9; 3900 Tennessee, &c. 6⅜ a 7.—Of which about 100 bales American were bought by speculators, and 700 for Export, the reminder were taken by the trade. The chief sales made on Upland and Mobile were from 6¼ a 6⅞, in Orleans from 6¼ a 7, and in Tennessee from 6⅜ a 6⅞. The demand for Sea Island throughout the week, was fair, and full prices obtained for every thing sold. In consequence of good short stapled Cotton being scarce, the price of this description is relatively high; 100 bales, prime Upland, selected from 250, have been sold at the high price of 7⅞. The prices of Upland, (Orleans, Mobile and Tennessee,) are now just where they stood a fortnight since. We regained last week what we lost the week previous.

The entire import of cotton since the 1st Jan., amounts to 592,000 bales, against 602,000 received up to the same period last year, and of American cotton, separately, we have received 431,400 bales, against 429,800. Showing a decrease in the supply of all kinds of about 10,000 bales, and increase in that of American of 1600 bales. We are soon, however, to look for heavy arrivals. The sales of all kinds the last two days, about 4000 bales. The market steady, but buyers difficult to manage."

AUGUST 1.—The sales of Cotton yesterday, about 1500 bales. The market pretty steady.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

CHOLERA.

Letter from Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 18, 1832.

My Dear Sir: I have delayed to answer your letter, till I had formed some decision as to the nature and treatment of the pestilential cholera which is now prevailing. These are points on which so much difference of opinion existed, that I found it impossible to make up my mind as to them, without the lights of actual observation and experience. I have now seen the disease sufficiently to enable me to arrive at satisfactory, and, I trust, just conclusions on the subject. But I can present in the narrow compass of a letter, only a very concise and imperfect exhibition of my views, and indeed such are my incessant occupations, that I have scarcely leisure to execute even this slight sketch.

The disease, *wholly independent of contagion*, is caused by an epidemic agency, of which we know nothing with certainty. It is not improbable, however, that it is owing to an æriform poison, which, acting through the medium of the stomach on the ganglionic nerves, so impairs that system, that its functions are in a greater or less degree suspended. As always happens, where sensorial or nervous influence is withheld, there is in this case a recession of blood from the periphery of the body, and correspondent accumulations of it in the deep seated vessels, subversive of the proper distribution of it in the circulation, attended by a vitiation or suppression of the secretions. This, in a word, is my theory of the disease, the truth of which, I think, is sustained by the symptoms, the phenomena on dissection, and the mode of cure.

It is generally held here, that Cholera is almost uniformly preceded by considerable disturbances of the alimentary canal, by nausea or purging, or the two united. That affections of this sort are very common in the city and elsewhere, cannot be denied. But whether they constitute the preliminary stage of the disease is very doubtful. It seems to me, they ought rather to be considered as a condition, arising from distinct sources of irritation predisposing to the disease. Can it be credited, that a cause ultimately operating so powerfully as that of Cholera, should endure for three or four or five days, merely teazing in this slight manner, the stomach or bowels? The transition from these mild and lingering affections, to the explosion of the cholera in its fullest force, is far too sudden and violent, to suppose that they are one and the same disease, varied only by stages. I know not the analogies by which the hypothesis can be supported. Nor is this prelusive indisposition mentioned by any of the writers on Asiatic Cholera whom I have consulted. It is scarcely to be presumed, that so prominent and important a fact, had it an existence, could have possibly escaped the attention of these very able and experienced historians of the disease.

Being attached to armies, and more particularly from their position in hospitals, they enjoyed the best, and peculiar advantages for accurate and discriminating observations. It was first noticed and promulgated by some of the British publications, though not sanctioned by all; and from a similar coincidence of such derangement with the epidemic in this country, the notion has been espoused by us. Be it as it may, these disorders should at once be removed, as they are apt, in all events, to invite an attack of Cholera. They do not differ from the ordinary complaints of the season, and require no peculiar management.

Genuine Cholera, for the most part, comes on with little or no premonition. The earliest symptoms are complaints of load and oppression and anxiety about the præcordia, with an internal sense of heat, referrible to the stomach or bowels, with great thirst and a whitish tongue, and at the same time the head is confused, the expression of countenance haggard, accompanied by slight nervous tremors, muscular weakness, cool skin, and either a quick and somewhat feeble, or a full and struggling pulse. Copious evacuations, upwards and downwards, of a fluid resembling dirty or turbid rice water, with flocculi mixed in it, soon occur, followed by cramps or spasms of the muscles of the extremities and abdomen. These are seldom so violent as has been represented, and never extend to the alimentary canal. An aggravation of the preceding symptoms rapidly takes place, and in an hour or more the tongue becomes icy cold, the skin more chilled and sodden, though feeling hot to the patient, covered with a dewy viscid perspiration, the hands shrivelled or wilted, as if macerated, the nails of the fingers blue, the pulse scarcely or not at all perceptible, the face sunken, especially the eyes, around which is a dark circle. This color gradually diffuses itself, more or less over the entire surface, partaking of the various shades of lividness, from a saturnine to a blueish or blackish hue. During this period the thirst is intense, the heat of the stomach in some instances is increased to a burning sensation, the respiration greatly embarrassed, the air respired cold, the voice low, or whispering and plaintive, the diaphragm convulsed, and there is a total suppression of the urinary and other secretions. Discharges from the alimentary canal, and the spasms, likewise cease or are much diminished. The intellectual faculties, though obtuse, are seldom otherwise affected, and, in some instances, their entire integrity is throughout preserved. Death ultimately takes place in a sort of tranquil stupor, or with indescribable jactitation and distress, the latter state being by far the more common.

As I have briefly described the disease, such is the tenor of its character and progress, though occasionally diversified in some respects. Thus I have seen its accession as sudden as the electric shock, and have met with cases without spasms, or vomiting, or purging. Many other anomalies might be mentioned, could I indulge in such details. The disease may properly be divided in most instances, into two stages—that of aggression and collapse.

Called at the commencement of an attack, unless there is extreme depression, I bleed freely from the arm, and uniformly cup the epigastrium, and give calomel largely, combined or not with opium, according to the severity of the spasms. The case will almost invariably yield to these remedies, and we have no further trouble concerning it. But where the attack is confirmed, or in other words, the state of collapse exists, the difficulties of management are vastly increased, and the practice is somewhat different. The first step, under such circumstances, is to puke actively with tepid salt water, a tumbler full at a time. This usually settles the stomach, allays thirst, produces some degree of reaction, a stronger pulse, increased warmth of surface, and a resolution of the spasms. Co-operating in the same design of arousing the vital forces, and exciting the skin particularly, the body and extremities may be rubbed with warm flannels. Let a vein be then opened, and if the blood flows freely, take a large quantity, and especially should the pulse rise and the blood become florid. But where the reverse happens, or you have slowly to coax out the blood, or the pulse is sensibly weakened by the loss of it, stop the operation, and apply twenty or thirty cups to the abdomen, including the epigastrium, which, though they may not draw much blood, are eminently serviceable as revellents.—The cups are to be succeeded by a blister to the same parts. Calomel is next to be given in the dose of five, ten, or twenty grains, frequently repeated, till the aggregate amounts to about a drachm, and then worked off with a tablespoonful of castor oil. As the result of these means there are commonly bilious evacuations, discharge of urine, and other proofs of the restoration of secretory power. Little more is demanded than what has been mentioned. I have however, sometimes known, though rarely, that at this point of the case, irritability of the stomach to return, with the appearance of approaching exhaustion, in which event stimuli are to be resorted to—the best of which are, a strong infusion of cayenne pepper, or clove tea, or the spirits of camphor, or the aromatic spirits of ammonia, or mint-julep. But they are cautiously to be administered, and in small portions; or they are instantly rejected, or they overwhelm the energies of life, or more slowly induce typhoid prostration.

Drink is sometimes vehemently solicited, particularly in the height of the attack, and the instinctive desire for cold water, and even ice, may be gratified in moderation. The proper nourishment in convalescence, the only time when any is wanted or to be allowed, is chicken water or beef tea, rendered agreeably pungent with cayenne pepper. Thus I have hastily laid before you an outline of my mode of managing this disease. It may be observed, that with scarcely an exception, it is depletory or evacuant. Deluded by false appearances of debility in the disease, and still more by the weight of authority, I adopted, when it first broke out among us, in common with my medical friends, a course of practice in conformity with such an impression—and most disastrous was the issue. Nearly every patient, amounting to five or six, in the different hospitals, died. The prominent indications seemed to call for heat to the surface, and the internal exhibition of the diffusable excitants. Every variety of bath, warm water, vapour, heated air and topical applications of hot sand, or oats, or salt, &c. were used, and also frictions with the spirits of turpentine alone, or united with camphorated mercurial ointment, and other articles. Brandy, æther, camphor, vol alkali, &c. &c., were in succession tried, and the whole of these means with no other effect than an inconceivable exasperation. The suffering, indeed, induced, was as great as I have ever witnessed from the application of any remedial process. No practical lesson is more important than that in the cure of this disease, all such appliances and medicines are mischievous, till evacuations are premised, and then to be most discreetly directed. The system previously, is utterly intolerant of them, and I have found it better to expose the patient naked to cool air, than to cover him even with a blanket.

It were easy to acquaint you with divers other methods of treating this epidemic, or to enumerate a number of special remedies that have been proposed. Dismayed, as it were, by the fearful character of the disease, practitioners have been too prone in its treatment, to abandon their principles and well tried remedies, in analogous cases, to seek a resource in specifics and nostrums.

I do not mean to vaunt of my success, but on a fair comparison of all that I have seen attempted, I am led to an unqualified preference of this plan. It cannot be charged with being tentative or empirical—is deduced, on the contrary, from established views of pathology and therapeutics, and is sanctioned in most of its features by the lengthened and concurrent experience of distinguished and authoritative writers on the disease in India. Many may be cured by it, and some will sink under the force of the attack in despite of your efforts. The case not being too far advanced, a triumph over the disease is pretty certain. Cholera is, on the whole, more tractable than yellow fever, or the winter pestilence, which devastated our country during the late war.

Ever, my dear sir, yours, most truly.

N. CHAPMAN.

TO DR. WM. BRADLEY TYLER, Frederick, Md.

P. S.—I have omitted to mention that this very practice, by emetics, calomel, bleeding, &c., is the one which I have for twenty years taught in my lectures, as most appropriate to the worst forms of the ordinary cholera of our own country. You will find a tolerable synopsis of it in my work on the Materia Medica. I will only add, that there is considerable difference of opinion among us as to the best means of puking, some preferring ipecacuanha or the sulphate of zinc, &c. In Britain, the mustard emetic seems chiefly to have been used, while in France the ipecacuanha, and in Russia, and other countries of the north of Europe, the salt and water. The latter, on the whole, I think is most appropriate, though I have, in some instances, resorted to the ipecacuanha, very advantageously.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is useless any longer to be over delicate on the subject of the Epidemic now raging amongst us. The voice of humanity impels the subscribers to make a solemn appeal to the People to neglect no one symptom which has been heretofore so often indicated as threatening an attack of this horrible disease, but at once to consult their Physician.

We have found, from experience, that the premonitory symptoms, when taken in time, uniformly yield to treatment such as the exhibition of Calomel and Opium, followed by a gentle cathartic of Castor Oil, or Rhubarb and Magnesia. It is a truth, not to be denied, that if the premonitory symptoms be neglected, and a sudden and severe attack of the disease should supervene, more than nineteen-twentieths of those thus stricken by the poison must die.

NATH'L P. CAUSIN.
ALEX. McWILLIAMS.

Washington, Sept. 1, 1832.

In the recent work of *Bell* and *Condie*, on Cholera, it is stated, that between the years 1345 and 1350, it was estimated that one half of the whole human race was destroyed by pestilential diseases. In Spain, during a period of only three years, two-thirds of the population were carried off. *Then*, nine-tenths of the world lived in filth and poverty, which at that day, as now, render individuals peculiarly obnoxious to disease.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Life Insurance Company in this city, (says the Baltimore American) has issued more policies during the present month than in any three months since its operations commenced. This augurs well; and we hope that the great advantages held out by this humane institution will not be passed by, when a few dollars (even at this critical time) may secure an independence to the families of persons of limited means, who are, in common with the whole community, now passing in review, with fearful forebodings, before the King of Terrors.

A few weeks since, we announced that fourteen Sisters of Charity had left St. Joseph's, Emmitsburg, for the purpose of attending on the sick and dying in cholera hospitals in Philadelphia; and we now have the pleasure to state that eight sisters departed from Frederick yesterday morning to attend in the hospitals of Baltimore. Their self devotion is an admirable evidence of the purity of the principles which govern them, and must endear them to the friends of humanity.—*Fred. (Md.) Her.*

A New Military Chieftain.—A member of the Board of Health, a few days since, in discharge of his official duties, called to upset the premises of a poor Irish woman, in the upper part of the city. He found them exceedingly filthy—pigs, children, and all, lodging promiscuously together.

"My good woman," said he, "your house is in rather a bad condition. You must turn your pig out of doors, and scrub, and clean up a little."

"And why for must I clane up now, more nor any time?" inquired the woman, in some amazement.—"I've always kept the little pig alongst with the childer; and why for must I turn the dear creathur out on the wide world now, to get his bread and slape all alone?"

"I'll tell you why," returned the conservator of Health—"the Cholera Morbus will pay you a visit."

"*Curnel* Morbus!" exclaimed the honest woman, "and what for should I clane up for Curnel Morbus, at all, at all?—What is he better nor any other offisther?—When Gineral Lafayette, he kim along, I did'nt clane up me house, nor turn out me pig, nor make any botheration, at all, at all.—And sure I am, that Gineral Lafayette is a greater man any day nor Curnel Morbus—Bad luck to him!"—*N. Y. Constel.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It is related of Philip, when he had defeated the Athenians at Chæronea, that he distrusted the effects of his exaltation so much, that he caused himself to be attended by a servant, whose duty it was to cry out to him, unceasingly, "Philip, thou art a man!" General JACKSON is attended by servants of a different description. His chosen oracle hails him, in his very presence, as the CONQUEROR OF CONQUERORS! Declares to him that he was BORN TO COMMAND, and of course holds by divine right the powers which he exerts! Another one, more humbly prostrate still, assures him that his defiance of the Senate, and his subjecting all the powers of the Government to his will, entitle him to more than Roman, more than Grecian fame! Nor is this base flattery confined to the walls of the palace. It is poured upon him through all the conduits of the party which penetrate its walls. We quote some passages of an article which found its way on the occasion of the late Veto, even into the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, to show the sort of incense which is offered on the altar of power. They are as follows:

The message 'should be printed in pamphlets read, at all the meetings of the people—made a text book in our schools—even in our Sunday schools. Nay it should be read on a given day throughout the United States in lieu of Henry Clay's Fast and Prayer."

"Old Hickory has been the idol of my worship, every hour of every day which has passed over my head since the same 8th of Jan. 1815."

"Never did enthusiastic Israelite breathe a more fervent hope, a more confident reliance in the coming of Him who was to be of the House of David, and reign over the land of Abraham."

"My hope has been realized, if his has not—that which to him is still but hope, and hope deferred, to me is estatic reality. I am in its fruition:—Lapped in the joys of Elysium."

"Now I know, by destroying this Upas [U. S. Bank] he has snatched the Constitution from a gulph, over the jaws of which a besotted Judiciary had suspended it by a single hair."

Who among the millions of my countrymen will vote against him now? will not with me cordially say unto him, 'well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast fought the good fight, and held out to the last, so enter thou into the station prepared for thee, even from the 8th of January, '15."

"Say, if you will, it was not," [written by him,] "still it was done by his order; fashioned conformable to his directions—contains his every sentiment. Let those snarlers remember, that that book about which they prate so much, was not written by Him whose Testament it is, but by his inspiration—by his order."

FROM THE DOVER ENQUIRER.

"*Extra Globe.*"—We hear from almost every town in this vicinity that that vile and profligate receptacle of slander and abuse—the "Exlra Globe"—is received regularly in large numbers, and distributed to all who will receive them. While the republican papers are either suppressed or destroyed, this infamous publication goes with the utmost punctuality, without scot or charge, to every town and village, every hamlet and hovel, "even to the uttermost parts of" New Hampshire. Every postmaster is an agent, and the moment the mail arrives this satellite of the man who was "born to command" may be seen spreading the poisonous sheet over his neighborhood.

A gentleman in the upper part of this State writes us,—"You must put your paper cheaper, or it cannot be circulated; the Jackson papers come into this vicinity for about nothing, and the Globe especially, the Jackson paper printed at Washington, is sent *gratis*. Our Postmaster receives a large bundle every week, and all of us who choose, can have one. This paper, I believe, is sent every where."

Mr. Noah, the Surveyor of New York, in a late card to the public says:

"I purchased an interest in the concern, with the hope of *being useful to the present administration of the General Government;* and I retire from it because circumstances beyond my control, are about giving a direction to the columns of the paper *at variance with the objects which governed my purchase.*"

Is not this a proof that General Jackson *tampers* with the press? His officers may assail the Senate with impunity, but none dare assail his administration under pain of dismission from office.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

American Manners.—Mr. Vigne, the English traveller, says—"These Republicans are very fond of wearing their hats: I never was at church in the United States without observing individuals (I do not say many) who would evidently have been very sorry to have been thought guilty of any impropriety, putting their hats on when the service is over, in the very body of the church." This, we fear, is too true.

Singular Fact.—Among the applicants for Pensions before the Vice Chancellor's court, in this Co., a few days since, were two men, *a father and his son!* the former aged about 94 years, the latter 70. They both served two years or more in the Revolutionary War; and the father had been through the old French war. While the son was giving his declaration to the court, the father caused much laughter by occasionally correcting him, with 'tut, *boy*, you are mistaken.' 'You are wrong, *boy!*' The term "boy," applied to a war-worn veteran of '76, whose whitened locks and wrinkled visage evinced extreme old age, was irresistibly amusing. It may well be doubted whether a similar case exists in the state.

Chenango Republican.

Cholera among the Fish.—A letter from Constantia, published in the Evening Post says:—"On the morning of the 25th inst. this shore, north of the Oneida Lake, was discovered to be lined with dead fish, principally Pike and Perch. I had the curiosity to go down on the shore myself, and in the short distance of a few rods, counted upwards of two hundred."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We publish in another column, a statement with regard to the probable result of the Presidential Election, in which the vote of Pennsylvania is estimated as doubtful. We assure our friends in other States, that whatever apprehensions *they* may entertain as to the issue of the contest in this Commonwealth, we entertain none. The electoral vote of Pennsylvania will as certainly be *adverse to* ANDREW JACKSON, as that ANDREW JACKSON has proved himself ungrateful and treacherous with reference to this State. We are close and cautious observers of public opinion, and have no motive, no desire, to mislead our readers. We are in correspondence with some forty or fifty of the most distinguished and influential politicians in the various Counties of the Commonwealth. We are in the receipt of more than one hundred and fifty public Journals, issued every where in Pennsylvania, and after canvassing all the information derived from these various sources, and testing it by the nominations, as made by the respectative parties in the several Congressional Districts, we are confident in the opinion that Pennsylvania is lost to Jackson—decidedly and unequivocally lost; and so we would have our friends abroad consider it, when making up their estimates of electoral votes.

The truth is, it is impossible for one at a distance to conceive the changes that have taken place in this State since the appearance of the Veto. In Philadelphia, for example, where, at the last election, the Jackson ticket succeeded by a majority of several hundred votes, no Jackson ticket, so called, will be nominated at all this year. The name of Jackson has fallen into disrepute, and is abandoned as a matter of policy. So throughout the State.

In counties where heretofore the Jackson ticket was sure to succeed, no matter how constituted, but simply because of its name, the few partisans of the Hero who are still true to their former prejudices, attempt to court success through the influence of democracy; but unfortunately for the accomplishment of their purposes, all the old and substantial democrats are found to be of the opposition.

The State has changed—utterly and radically changed—not, however, with regard to measures, but men. She is still true to herself and her principles; but having been once deceived by the hypocritical professions of the President, she will never again be deluded, at least by the same individual. We again say to our friends abroad, that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania may with certainty be estimated as adverse to Andrew Jackson.

The following paragraph from the Rutherfordton Spectator, manifests a magnanimity and sense of justice, which we should be glad to see imitated by other Van Buren journals in our State:

"*Judge Barbour's Speech.*—On our first page will be found a brief account of a public dinner, given to this gentleman, together with his speech on the occasion. We copy it in justice to the sentiments and opinions of Judge Barbour, who has for awhile past stood under the imputation of entertaining views in consonance with the Nullifiers of South Carolina. We are gratified in thus being able to vindicate the character of this distinguished, and, as we had always believed, consistent gentleman, from the reproach which attaches to this heresy."

It being now placed beyond contingency that South Carolina will nullify the Tariff, we fulfil our pledge to answer the Richmond *Whig's* inquiry, "How will South Carolina stand in relation to the Union after she has nullified? And will she continue to send members to Congress?" We answer that it would be presumption in us or any man, to pretend to say what will be the course of our State subsequently to Nullification. It will depend much on the course of the Federal Government, and on a thousand other circumstances—so that it is impossible to reply with any certainty—but we may say this much, that Carolina will stand towards the Union as Georgia does now. "Will she send representatives to Congress?" Georgia continues to do so, and her right has not been disputed.—"Will she expect the compensation of her members, to be paid from the Treasury?" She will not attach much importance to that matter, and will doubtless voluntarily assume to pay her own representatives, so long as she is freed from paying tribute to Northern Manufacturers.

Charls. Evening Post.

Shooting Match and Gander Pulling.—"There will be a Shooting Match and Gander Pulling at the house of 'Travis George,' on Thursday next, the 26th instant."

On reading the above in a Mobile paper—what the d—l is a "gander pulling," thought we! The difficulty was soon nullified by the following explanation of a bystander. It means that an old gander is tied on the top of a post, with his head *slushed* until it is made as slippery as an eel. Those who compete for the prize, ride at full speed, making, *en passant*, a *grab* at the said head; whereupon said gander, if he has the sense of a goose, *dodges*, like some politicians at the calling of the yeas and nays. It is well calculated to exhibit the dexterity of the equestrian. He must be careful in stooping to "clutch" the gander's head, that he "sees before" him, not to stoop past recovery, as some men do from the line of principle, in search of office.—Should he seize the goose's knowledge box, has he strength of gripe to hold on, or of arm to tear off the poor goose's

"Dome of thought, the palace of the soul," or will he let go? At all events this is gander pulling, of which it may at least be affirmed, that though it may be fun for Mr. Travis George, by George, it can be no fun for the gander!—Wonder if Mrs. Trollope was present at one of Mr. George's powder pullings!

Turf Reg.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that not one of its subscribers in the city, has yet died of Cholera. We should think some of ours has been dead a number of years, as we have not seen body nor skin of them.

Gloucester T.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1832.

We are concerned to state, that his Honor, Judge Swain, met with a serious accident on Friday last, while on his way from this City to Surry County, to commence the duties of his Circuit. About nine miles above Hillsborough, his sulky overset, by which his right shoulder was dislocated and his right arm fractured slightly, between his shoulder and elbow. Surgical assistance having been procured, the dislocation was readily reduced and the arm set. He was at the latest accounts, doing well, and will it is believed, be sufficiently recovered to attend Burke, his fourth Court.—*Ral. Reg.*

On the 20th inst. *Charles Carroll*, of Carrollton, will have completed the ninety-sixth year of his age. He stands like an insulated rock that remains, where the sudden violence of earthquakes, the perpetual washing of waters, or the slower devastations of time, crumbling atom by atom, from moment to moment, have carried away the surrounding and incumbent earth, that once constituted a chain of mountains. He stands thus; but he who has endured the longest, cannot much longer endure.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Cotton Crop.—So frequently have we been deceived respecting the Cotton Crop, that we had almost determined not to trouble our friends again on this subject, but we are induced to change this determination, from the extraordinary appearance of the Cotton fields at this time. A general gloom pervades the Planting interest of this State.—Many planters, who, with only ordinary seasons, would have made 200 Bales of Cotton, cannot now, under any circumstances, make 50. Many fields have already been abandoned, and their stocks turned into them.

In many Counties, the drought and the rust have destroyed entire fields of Cotton.—We have cried Wolf, Wolf, Wolf, again and again, when there was no Wolf; but, rely on it, there is now no mistake. We have just returned from a tour through the counties of Wilkes, Greene, Morgan, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Walton, Newton, Henry, Butts, Monroe, Crawford, Upson, Pike, Jones, Jasper, Talbot, Troup, Fayette, Harris, Baldwin, Warren, &c. &c. &c. and hesitate not to say, that in the aggregate, a half a crop of Cotton, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot be made this year.—*Augusta Chron. Sept.* 1.

One of the weakest arguments in favor of the United States Bank, yet an unanswerable one, is the fact, that without bills on this Bank, or specie, (which is too bulky for personal transportation,) you cannot travel. A bill on our Portland Banks, is not passable beyond New York, except with the brokers. A New York bill is looked on with suspicion here. A Maryland or District of Columbia bill will not pass at all. A South Carolina bill we never see. But a United States bill is current every where. Every body is willing to take it. You may load your pockets with Maine bills, and with thousand of dollars about you, you could not get even a dinner, without begging, in the interior of Pennsylvania or Maryland. The credit of the United States Bank is so well established—its reputation is so universally acknowledged by the almost impossibility of its failure, that the possession of its bills is of more value than even hard dollars. Such is the character and political usefulness of a Bank which Jackson has vetoed, because he wants a *Government Bank*—a machine with which he and Van Buren could exercise unlimited despotism.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Much disappointment is expressed in New York at the non-importance of the comet, which has just made its appearance in these Heavens. It is, they say, "absolutely without a tail," as smooth and snug as a soap ball. We advise the getting up of a few indignation meetings, to express public sentiment. It is out of all character that "a comet" of any character should be tailless, and if nothing else is done there should be a few stars strung up like onions, to make a pendant for the visiter. We doubt indeed whether a *comet*, etymologically considered, has any right to come without a hairy tail, and we think it would be only right to turn the tailless intruder out.

U. S. Gazette.

The Union, published at Washington, N. Carolina, informs us that, "By a communication which has recently appeared in two or three of our State papers, that a meeting of a number of the citizens of the county of Beaufort, friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the U. States, and of *Martin Van Buren* to the Vice Presidency, took place at the Courthouse in that town, on the 13th inst." and that 21 persons were present, of whom *nine* were in favor of Van Buren!

Munificent Donations.—The late Thomas Young, Esq., in his last Will and Testament, made the following bequests:

To the Savannah Female Asylum, (an institution established for the support and education of orphan female children,)	$5000
To the Union Society, (for the support and education of orphan boys,)	5000
To the Free School,	5000
To the Savannah Poor House and Hospital,	5000

Early Marriages.—A medical correspondent of the Portland Advertiser thinks it would be advantageous for females to pass their twenty-fifth year before they subject themselves to the cares and fatigues of the married life, as the constitution of few women can be regarded as firmly established until after their twentieth year. Every female who does not have an offer to her taste previous to that age will follow his advice; but such as may meet with a husband to their minds will, we suppose, snap their fingers at the doctor.

Some queer fellow in Philadelphia, inquires of Mr. Chandler, of the Gazette, the meaning of dry wine. Wine being liquor, it strikes the inquiring gentleman as a little out of order to call it dry. The Editor's answer is very satisfactory.—He says dry wine means wine imported in empty bottles.

The following extract of a letter from a friend in Wilmington, will serve to dissipate the alarm that unfounded and exaggerated reports, have, as we learn, produced in some parts of the country, in regard to the health of that town:

"Our town is generally healthy.—'Tis true, we have rather more sickness at present, than we have had during the same season, for the last two years; yet the diseases are of a mild character, and entirely under the control of medicine. I may say, with the exception of a few cases, none have been of a malignant type this season. Our citizens have been very prompt in cleansing and white-washing their dwelling and out houses, stores and cellars, and I think the good effects are visible."

"Caretha" in our next.

Indiana.—The Legislature of Indiana is composed of 58 Clay and 42 Jackson men.—A Clay Ticket of Electors has been formed, and the vote of the State appears to be regarded as doubtful.

Missouri.—The Jackson Ticket for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and a majority of the Legislature has prevailed.

A meeting was held at Shocco Springs, in Warren County, on the 25th ult., at which a committee, consisting of Gen. Joseph H. Bryan, Major M. Hunt, and Josiah Granberry, Esq. was appointed to correspond with Martin Van Buren and Philip P. Barbour respectfully to ask their sentiments on the subjects of the *Tariff*, *Internal Improvement*, *the Bank of the United States* and *Nullification.*

Col. Wm. Julius Alexander, of Charlotte, has been nominated by the District Convention composed of Delegates from the Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Lincoln, as the Candidate for Elector on the Jackson and Barbour Ticket.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, dated

RICHMOND C. H. (N. C.) Aug. 9, 1832.

"I deem it all important to the cause of freedom, that South Carolina should proceed with a firm and determined pace, for if she will now relax in her course, or refuse to advance the first step towards regaining our rights, it will undoubtedly tend much to weaken the opinion that is now spreading almost with the celerity of lightning, that a State has the power to judge of the violations of the National Constitution, and also to afford relief to her citizens.

In this State there is a great uniformity of sentiment as regards the injustice and oppressiveness of the Tariff, and also as regards the probable state of feeling that will prevail here in the event of an attempt being made by the General Government to coerce South Carolina into submission. It is generally conceded, that whenever the General Government evinces a determination to employ the sword & bayonet to procure obedience in our sister State to a system of unjust taxation, that it will kindle a flame in the bosom of the sons of North Carolina, that nothing but Death or Liberty will ever extinguish.—The cause of South Carolina is also the cause of N. Carolina, and indeed of all the South. If she falls, she will bury under her ruins the last remnant of Southern Liberty."

We copy the above, for the purpose of adding our dissent from its statements, its conclusions, and its tendency. We think there can be no doubt, that, however much North Carolina is opposed to the Tariff, (and she is unquestionably almost unanimous in that opposition,) that an immense majority of her citizens look upon the course which South Carolina has marked out for herself, with disapprobation, to say the least of it. The writer of the above, undoubtedly commits an error in holding out to South Carolina the idea that her proceedings are looked upon with gratification and approbation in this State. What the feeling may be, if the time should come, (which God forbid!) when "the General Government evinces a determination to employ the sword and bayonet," *we* cannot say. In our opinion it will depend very much upon circumstances not yet developed. One thing is certain, public opinion has not been expressed as to a state of things so much to be deprecated, and which we all hope may never exist.

Charleston.—Some of the most extraordinary outrages have recently been brought to light in Charleston, that were ever committed upon civilized society. They so surpass all that we could have imagined in a community like that, that we would not credit them, if they did not come confirmed by the statements upon oath of individuals of both parties, and of all ranks in life.

It appears that for some weeks previous to the late election, each party kept what are called *open houses*, that is, large four story brick houses, in the centre of the City, in which were provided refreshments of all kinds, free to all persons, and which it appears upon oath, were kept open during the whole of Saturday night; whilst haranguing, &c., were carried on without regard to the Sabbath.—On Sunday morning, a man named Staunton was found dead in front of one of the houses of the Union party, and the Coroner's Inquest being held, a verdict was rendered, that he came to his death by falling from a window of one of the upper stories of the house, in attempting to escape from confinement in which he was held by the Union party. The extraordinary fact was then disclosed, and has been placed beyond all doubt by the concurrent testimony of persons of both parties, that at this and at previous elections, private places have been provided in which such persons as could be decoyed or forced into them, have been confined for several days previous to the election, to prevent their voting! Some of these were plied with brandy, mixed with laudanum, and some *gagged!* to prevent their making a noise! Men have even been dragged from their beds, gagged, and carried to these places of confinement.

The death of Staunton appears to have produced considerable excitement, and probably brought the parties a little to their senses; for on the same afternoon (*Sunday*) a meeting of the Union party was held, at which it was solemnly resolved, to despatch an envoy to the State Right's party, to propose an exchange of all prisoners held by either party! The Courier announces the result of this mission as follows:

"We are happy to learn that the Central Committee of the *State Rights and Free Trade Party* have acceded to the proposal of the Central Committee of the *Union and States Rights Party*, that all lock-up houses shall be discharged of their unwilling tenants."

These things certainly surpass in enormity any thing that we ever heard of in any country not under the dominion of the detestable Inquisition. How long shall such things be? Is there not influence enough among the Haynes, the Draytons, the Pinckneys, the Hugers, the Petigrus, the great and virtuous men with which the city abounds, to put a stop to such horrible doings? If there is, let it be brought into action, promptly and energetically, before yet more deplorable consequences esult. Another election takes place in October, for members of the Legislature; again during the winter for members of Congress; and perhaps yet again for Delegates to the proposed State Convention. Let the citizens reflect to what a condition they will be brought before these exciting occasions shall have passed, if every exertion be not made at once to put down such outrages. If careless of the consequences among themselves, let them beware of its effect upon their credit and character abroad.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following gratifying assurance in the Charleston Courier:

"We congratulate our fellow citizens that the tide of corruption, which has hitherto deluged our community, staining its honor, and vitiating its morals, is about to be arrested at the spring head. The leaders of both parties, actuated by a deep sense of the alarming and growing extent of this pernicious evil—rendered doubly pernicious by the high sanctions with which, in an evil hour, it was countenanced—have agreed to suppress it completely—and *forever*. This is an achievement of which they may well be proud—it redounds more to their credit than the fleeting honors of a party triumph; it must yield them more heartfelt satisfaction than the paltry rewards of political ambition. No moral man, no reflecting patriot, can have witnessed the late disgraceful scenes which have been acted in this city, without a deep sense of degradation at the thought, that Carolinians should have suffered their moral sense, and *sense of honor* to be so blunted by the rage of party, as to give into practices calculated to debauch the morals of the community, and eventually render utterly worthless the right of suffrage. Well then may we rejoice that this foul stain is about to be wiped away—that this corroding sore is about to be checked in its corrupting progress."

The late election in Charleston resulted in the complete triumph of Nullification; the ticket of that party for Intendant and Wardens having prevailed by a vote of 1162 to 1010. H. L. Pinckney was re-elected Intendant.

Missouri.—Gen. Ashley, the present Representative in Congress from Missouri, has been re-elected by a large majority. He is a valuable member, and stands deservedly high in and out of Congress. He is a friend to the present administration, but the "whole hog" Jackson men endeavored to turn him out because he voted for the U. S. Bank.

The Cholera is disappearing from all the places where it has raged with so much violence, except Baltimore and Washington City. The deaths in New York during the week ending on the 1st inst., were 324, of which 138 were from Cholera—being 40 less than by that disease during the week previous.

In Philadelphia, only 3 or 4 deaths occur daily.

In Baltimore, the deaths amount to between 30 and 40 each day.

In Washington City, the cases average about 45 a day, and the deaths 10 or 15.

From Elizabeth City, in this State, we have had no paper since Thursday week, and consequently are without any news later than that in our last.

The disease does not spread in Boston or Providence, where only a few cases have occurred.

Norfolk, Sept. 5.

Health of Norfolk.—The Cholera may be said to have ceased its ravages in our Borough, for the few sporadic cases which have occasionally occurred within the last 5 or 6 days have yielded to medicine, and proved what has been asserted by Doctor Chapman, that with early attention and skilful treatment the disease is more manageable than some other epidemics of less terrible celebrity. If there is more sickness in town now than is usually found at this season, it is mainly owing to the circumstance that many families who had removed to the adjacent country to escape the cholera, have returned—*for the benefit of their health*, most of them having been attacked by bilious and intermittent fevers. Among those who remained all the time at their posts we scarcely hear of any sickness.

It is expected that the Board of Health will not longer than the present week continue their daily reports of interments; indeed we can scarcely discern a necessity for them now, as the epidemic is no longer formidable, and not more fatal than many other diseases which commonly prevail at this season throughout the country.—*Herald.*

OLD POINT COMFORT.

Extract of a letter from Old Point Comfort, dated *Monday Morning, August 27.*

"The disease thus far has been confined *exclusively* to soldiers, their wives, and blacks. No new case this morning. Since the 20th inst. (now 6½ days) the Surgeon reports as follows:

	Cases	*Deaths.*
Soldiers,	16	8
Do wives,	2	2
Blacks,	13	4
Total,	30	14"

Rail Road Journal.—We took occasion when this Journal was first issued, to call public attention to it; and are now glad to hear that it has such a patronage as to place it upon a permanent footing. It is published weekly in New York, by D. K. Minor, at $3 per annum, or at $10 for two copies for two years, always in advance. Besides a vast deal of information upon the subject of Rail Roads and Internal Improvement generally, it has much miscellaneous, literary and news matter. A number may be seen at the Book Store.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

New Orleans, Aug. 27, 1832.

"The inhabitants of this City enjoy good health this year—equally so (unusually) last year. The happy change in the health of N. Orleans, is not ascribed to any change of weather, and it is hoped that it will continue favorable, as resulting from greater attention to removal of stagnant waters and all putrid matter. There is still much room for improvements to be made in plans for preservation of a pure atmosphere here, which, when brought to perfection, will doubtless banish forever, the formerly depopulating Yellow Fever, and leave this lively place of commerce, uninterrupted in its rapid growth."

Industry.—Man must have occupation, or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth, is a blessing. The world does not contain a brier or thorn which Divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and unbounded profusion. The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them. The toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar. No wealth can purchase them—no indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.—There being no paper published in Wilmington at present, we have requested a friend to furnish us with a regular weekly list of the Arrivals and Clearances at that port. The list will be made up at noon of every Monday.

ARRIVALS UP TO THE 10th INST.

Brig Virginia, Donnell, Philadelphia,
Brig William, Reeves, New York,
Br. Brig Kate, Figgett, Barbadoes,
Schr. Portrait, Clappum, New York,
Schr. Senator, Brownell, New York,
Schr. Excel, Shapter, New York,
Schr. Little Jack, Smith, Charleston, S. C.
Schr. Lady of the Lake, Patch, Charleston, S. C.
Schr. Henry, Hiller, New York.
Schr. Lancean, Brickhouse, Charleston, S. C.
Schr. Constellation, Hammond, Boston.

CLEARED UP TO THE 10th INST.

Brig Falcon, Jackson, Liverpool,
Brig Fisher, Averill, Philadelphia,
Br. Brig Kate, Figgett, Barbadoes,
Fr. Brig Edward, Jeauffret, Martinique,
Schr. Maiden, Miller. Sailed, but put back in distress, crew being sick.
Schr. Constellation, Hammond, Boston.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAVENSCROFT ACADEMY.

A puplic examination of the Pupils of this Institution, was held on Thursday and Friday, the 30th and 31st ult.

We understand that the Classical Department, under the immediate direction of Mr. CHAS. T. STUART, sustained itself with a degree of accuracy, highly creditable to the unwearied industry of the Teacher, as well as to the application of the Young Gentlemen of the charge.

The English Department, under the management of Mr. BROADFOOT, was equally successful in establishing its claims to the approbation of all, who, by their presence, manifested a lively interest in the rising hope of our country.

It is due to the Teachers and to the Managers of this Institution, to state, that the expectations of its friends have, thus far, been realized, and that the question of its efficiency can be no longer regarded as a debateable point. We further understand, that measures for providing the School with a suitable and permanent accommodation, will be forthwith adopted, and it is believed, that our citizens generally, will be disposed to aid in the erection of a Building for the accommodation of an Institution which promises so much to the character of the town, and to the advantage of its rising population.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Thursday the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, Mr. OSCAR G. PARSLEY, to Miss ANNA MARIA McKAY, daughter of Mr. M. McKay.

In Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md., on Thursday, the 30th ult., by the Rev. C. H. Mustard, Mr. S. MURCHISON, of Natchez, Mississippi, to Miss JANE M., daughter of Charles Farrows, Esq., of the former place.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 16 a 17. Coffee 14½ a 15—advancing.—Cotton 8½ a 9—none in market. Corn 50.—Flaxseed 100 a 110. Flour cross 4 25, fine 4 50, sup. 4 75 a 5. Feathers 30 a 32½. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 34 a 36. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, brown, 8¼ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 80 a 82½. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained *Letters of Administration* on the Estate of Abner Branson, dec'd. at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, 1832, hereby requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said Estate to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

H. BRANSON, *Administrator.*

September 11, 1832. 97-6w.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold on Monday, the first of October next, at the late residence of the deceased, all the perishable property belonging to the Estate of said Abner Branson, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 2 Horses, 1 Gig and Harness, 2 Wagons, 1 Sulkey and Harness, 1 Cart and Gear.—And on the same day, at the Market House, I will hire out until the first of January next, the Negroes belonging to said Estate.

H. BRANSON, *Adm'r.*

September 11. 97-3w.

Notice.

THE Copartnership existing under the name of Thomas Fuller in this place, and Jones Fuller in Wilmington, was dissolved on the 28th July, by the death of Thomas Fuller. The Subscriber as surviving Partner, will proceed to close the business of the Concern, and requests those indebted to it to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

The remainder of the Stock will be sold at Public Auction, commencing on the 3d day of October next, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of—it consists in part, of the following articles, viz:

SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, SALT, IRON, STEEL, CORN, BACON, OATS, COTTON BAGGING, NAILS, (cut and wrought,) COTTON CARDS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, WINDOW GLASS, CROCKERY-WARE, SOLE and UPPER LEATHER, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, POWDER, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, MEDICINES, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

JONES FULLER, Surv. Part.

Fayetteville, 8th Sept 1832. 97ts

The Raleigh Star, Hillsborough Recorder, and Western Carolinian will publish the above 2 weeks, and send their accounts for settlement to this Office.

NOTICE.

BY a late Act of Congress, all those who have served in the Continental, or State troops, Volunteers or Militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, and not less than six months, during the War of the Revolution; and who were not previously provided for, are entitled to Pensions. To such of this description as get their claims established, and wish to employ an Attorney to draw their Pension at the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville N. C., I offer my services upon reasonable terms.

DUNCAN MAC RAE.

11*th September*, 1832. eow4t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Curtis D. Grady, deceased, at the last September Term, A. D 1832, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JANE GRADY, *Executrix.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1832. 97-6w.

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having obtained *Letters of Administration* on the Estate of Call McLean, deceased, at September Term, 1832, of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland; notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

A. N. McLEAN, *Administrator.*

September 6th, 1832. 97-4w.

State of South Carolina.

SUMTER DISTRICT.—*IN EQUITY.*

William S. Boyd, *et al.* v. John Boyd, *et al.* Ex'rs of Margaret Sims, dec'd. } *Bill for a Legacy, &c.*

MARGARET SIMS, late of Clarendon County, in the said District and State, Widow, lately died, leaving her last Will and Testament, by which she bequeathed one half of her Negroes, subject to a legacy to the Children of her Sisters, Agness McDonald, Elizabeth Gray and Mary Butler, formerly Mary Cooper:—These persons are unknown to the Executors, and that Court has ordered the sale of the Negroes allotted to them. The Children of the said named Ladies are hereby notified, that on proving their relationship on or before the 20th February, 1833, the Court will order the balance of the proceeds of sale to be paid to them agreeable to their legal rights. The above Ladies formerly resided near Fayetteville, North Carolina. Their relations are requested to extend to them this notice, if their residence are known. By order of the Court.

JOHN B. MILLER,
Commissioner in Equity.

Sumterville, S. C., Sept. 5, 1832. 97-13t.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms. J. GALES & SON

☞ Being Publishers of the Reports of the Supreme Court, such of the Subscribers to that Work as choose to send their Numbers to him to bind will have them carefully attended to, and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied

Raleigh, August 2, 1832.

Notice.

IN Pursuance of an Order, issued by the County Court of Cumberland, September Term. 1832, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 22d October next, at 12 o'clock, (noon) the following **LOTS** or parcels of LAND, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due to the Town of Fayetteville, for 1831, with incidental charges, viz. TAX.

1 Lot Wilmington Road, improved, Cato Bryant, valued at $200	$ 1 00
1 do. Mumford street, vacant, W. F. B. Bowers, valued at $50	25
1 do. Lodge Alley, vacant, Adam Craig, valued at $50	25
1 do. Bow street, vacant, Ephr'm Hammonds, valued at $50	25
1 do. Mumford street, and one poll, Wm. M. Johnson, valued at $100	2 00
1 do. Hay street, Mrs. England's, Wm. M. Johnson, valued at $1000	5 00
1 do. Mumford street, improved, Betty Mallett valued at $300	1 50
1 do. Ramsay street, Betsy Hog, valued at $50	25
The following are unlisted and subject to double tax, viz.	
1 Lot, Hay street, with old shop, Jesse Birdsall, valued at $50	25
1 do. corner of Old and Burgess streets, Jas. H. Dickson and others, valued at $400	2 00
1 do. 2¾ acres, joining Hawley and others, Mary Hall, valued at $25	10
1 do. Rowan street, occupied by Mrs. Kelly, valued at $400	2 00
1 do Lower Fayetteville, H. G. Nelson's, valued at $10	5
1 do. Lodge Alley, joining Mrs Weeks, Polly Black's, valued at $200	1 00
1 do. Lower Fayetteville, near the bridge, D. O'Hanlon's, valued at $250	1 25
1 do. Lower Fayetteville, owner unknown, valued at $10	5
1 do. Hillsborough and Moore streets, owner unknown, valued at $100	50
1 do. Moore street, once Clark's, owner unknown, valued at $150	75
1 do. joining the above, owner unknown, valued at $50	25

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1832. 97ts.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations*. His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders, Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do.
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6 4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low*,
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do., very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Wines, And old Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:

75 Bags Porto Rico COFFEE,
20 Hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cogniac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and quarter casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland Gin (Swan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and Monongahela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh Raisins, Soft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet Oil, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, Cassia, Pimento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London Brown Stout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
Philadelphia do do and Ale in do,
Stoughten's Bitters, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup, Sweet Chocolate and fine Table Salt in Boxes,
Demyjohns assorted sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
25 Barrels double refined Loaf Sugar,
50 do Loaf and Lump do,
125 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
15 bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Duponts' Powder, bar Lead, and Shot,
3500 lbs. Sole Leather, small sides weighing from 9 to 18 lbs.
25 Boxes Soap, White Lead, Paints, Window Glass, &c.
5,000 Spanish Segars, Saunders' *best* Chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas, Spanish White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of Turpentine and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1832 §94-tf.§

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being lost or burnt.

DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of PETER SMITH.

Fayetteville, June 19th, 1832. 85-3m.

***The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above three months and forward their accounts to this office.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

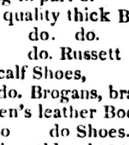
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.



DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

June 12, 1832. 84-3m.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

E. J. HALE.

July 16.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable articles:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

HADLOCK'S VEGETABLE POWDER,

For Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, directly opposite Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other businesspertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Bank. in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 5 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings.

☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 26. 78-6m.

Taken Up,

AND Committed to the Jail of this place, a small Negro GIRL, supposed to be 12 years of age, and says she belongs to John Livingston, County and State unknown. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

A. McDONALD, *Jailor.*

Carthage, Moore County, August 10th, 1832. 93-3w

HALL & JOHNSON,

ARE just receiving, and offer for sale low, for Cash, or Country Produce, the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. Sugar,
65 Do. Molasses,
150 Bags Coffee,
225 Kegs Nails and Brads, from 4d to 40d,
130 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 Coils Bale Rope,
12 Bbls. Train and Lamp Oil,
6 Do. Linseed do.
90 Reams Writing Paper,
6 Bales Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 14,
40 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10 and 10x12,
30 Boxes Tin Plate,
90 Bags Shot,
4 Kegs Bar Lead,
12 Tons Swedes and Eng. Iron, ass'd. sizes,
40 Sides Sole Leather.

ALSO, An Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

German, Blister, and Cast Steel, Shovels and Spades, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Coffee Mills, Wagon Boxes, Vices, Anvils, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, G. P. & Hyson Tea, Cassia, Copperas, White Lead, (in oil,) and a general assortment of fresh received Drugs and Medicines.

July 24. 90tf

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,

30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

CONFECTIONARIES.

Just received per Steam Boat John Walker,

A GENERAL assortment of Candies, Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Butter Crackers, &c. &c., all of which are offered for sale at my New Stand, North East corner of Market Square.

IN STORE, A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, &c.

Which I offer low for cash.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

☞A few dozen fresh Lime Juice.

August 28. 95tf.

Earthenware, China, Glass, and Looking-Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW, & CO. IMPORTERS, No. 88, *Water-Street*—offer for sale, a complete and very large

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

in the above line, free from any Combination or Tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, calls for our warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves to use unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the same, by the lowness of our prices, the style and quality of goods, and skill and care of our packers.

Merchants who do not wish to visit the City this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, by forwarding them to the subscribers by mail.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
88, Water-st., N. York.

New York, Aug. 2, 1832. 95-3w

CARD.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has concluded to settle himself permanently in Cheraw, where he intends to carry on the CARPENTER'S TRADE in all its branches agreeably to contract.—He will endeavor to make the payments as easy as possible, and will accept in payment any materials which his business may call for.

JAMES BURN.

Cheraw, August 25. 195-3w.

P. S. Persons at a distance desiring work can address the subscriber, Cheraw, South Carolina.

FOR SALE.

20 Boxes Fayetteville mould Candles
40 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for sale by

H. HORN.

July 5, 1832. 88-tf.

IMPORTANT

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS.

H. W. Bauman,

WHOLESALE Druggist, No. 117, Maiden Lane, offers for sale at the *lowest* prices, an extensive assortment of articles in his line, and hopes to give satisfaction to those who think it for their interest to buy of him. Those wishing to purchase will please give him a call and ascertain his prices, before leaving their orders elsewhere.

New York, June 26, 1832.

N. B.—PRICE CURRENTS sent by mail. All orders thankfully received, carefully put up, and forwarded with despatch. 90-13w.